treatment plants, ranney wells and tubewells against the requirement of about 700 M.G.D. inclusive of ail uses. \

(c) D.W.S. & S.D.U. reports that about 50 to 60% of the South Delhi areas like Munirka, Malviya Nagar, R.K. Puram, Dakshinpuri, Madangir, East of Kailash, Sarvodaya Enclave and Mehrauli etc. suffer from shortage of water supply. Besides isolated areas like Rajinder Nagar, Bapa Nagar, Faridpuri. Baljeet Nagar and Naraina Village, etc. also experience shortage of water supply during summer season.

(d) D.W.S. & S.D.U. has reported that the main reason for shortage of drinking water supply in Delhi is due to shortage of raw water.

(e) Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that 100 M.G.D. Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur have been taken in hand for augmentation of water supply. First phase (50 MGD) has been commissioned. The second phase is in the advance stage of completion. A 40 MGD water tratment plant is under construction at Nangloi. Tendors for construction of 20 MGD Water Treatment plant at Bawana have already been called. There is a proposal to obtain Water from Tehri Dam, Renuke Dam and Kishau Dam which are likely to be constructed.

Utlisation of ground water

818. DR. NARREEDY THULASI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of replenishable groundwater available in the country;

(b) the irrigation potential that can be created by this ground water ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the maximum utilisation and recharging of groundwater ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDI TIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RE SOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The replenishable ground water resource of the country is estimatedto be about 45.22 million hectare metres yearly.

(b) Ultimate irrigation potential of ground water in the country is estimated to be about 40 million hectares.

(c) For maximum utilisation of ground water, emphasis has been laid on suitable conservation methods and conjunctive use of surface and ground water. A Central Sector Scheme has been sanctioned for Model recharge studies in the selected areas of Maharashtra, Karnataka and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. Another scheme has a'.so been formulated by the Central Ground Water Board for recharging groundwater in critical blocks having over-exploitation of ground water in the States.

Implementation of decision over Cauvery water

19. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers of Cauvery Delta numering over 10 million are agitated due to Government's indifference to cauvery issue for such a long period ; and

(b) if so, whether any initiative to implement the Supreme Court Tribunal orders in relation to the

Cauvery water issue would be taken if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDI TIONAL CHARGE OF T..E MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RE SOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) On June 2, 1990, the Government of India constituted the Cauvery Water Dis putes Tribunal under the Chairman ship of Shri Chittatosh Mukherjee and referred to the Tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute regarding the inter-state river cauvery and the river valley thereof emerging from the letter of Government of Tamil Nadu. While disposing off the Civil Miscellaneous Petitions filed by State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry praying for interim relief, the Tribunal has given an order on June 25, 1991 directing the State of Karnataka to release wate[r] from its reservoirs so as to ensure 205 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) of water in Mettur reservoir of Tamil Nadu in a year in regulated manner and not to increase its area of irrigation by Cauvery Water beyond existing 11.2 lakh acres. It also directed the State of Tamil Nadu to ensure 6 Thousand Million Cubic Feet of water to Union Territory of Pondicherry in a regulated manner. The Government of India in accor" dance with Section 6 of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 published the dicision of the tribunal in the Official Gazette on 10-12-1991, thus making it final and binding the party States. As provided in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the State Governments are required to give effect to the decision.

Irrigation projects started daring First Five Year Plan

820. SHRI S. ANSTIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some Irrigation Projects which were started during the First Five Plan and are yet to be completed ;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on each of these projects so far ;

(c) the targets fixed to cover more land for Irrigation under these projects ;

(d) the annual average amont spent for the construction of these objects during the last three years ;

(e) the amount Government have to spend annually to make the administrative arrangements for these projects ; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDI TIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RE SOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (b) A statement is attached.